

THE INDEPENDENT

Thirty-Third Year.

GRIMSBY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14th, 1918

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H. R. PYETT KILLED AT THE FRONT

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Pyett, North Grimsby, received the sad news on Monday, August 12th of the death of their son, Herbert Ross Pyett, who was killed while fighting in France. He enlisted from Melfort, Sask., early in the war, and a young wife and two young children in that town mourn his death as well as a father, mother, brothers and sisters at GRIMSBY and overseas.

H. R. Pyett was born in the Township of Caistor about twenty-four years ago. A few years ago he moved to the North West and there he married and settled at Melfort, Sask. When the war broke out he enlisted and went overseas. His wife and children remained at Melfort.

Two of his brothers also enlisted and are now overseas, one brother John Pyett who has been four times wounded, is now in England. Another brother Irwin Pyett in the Canadian Cavalry in France, is probably in action at the present time. A cousin, Walter Pyett is also at the front in the Canadian Cavalry.

The father and mother are badly broken up over the news of the death of their son, but they should comfort themselves with the thought that their boy was performing the highest and noblest duty of a Canadian and fulfilling the destiny of a true man. The young mother can tell her children that their father died a hero and teach them that it was far better to die doing his duty than to live shirking it.

CONGRATULATIONS DROPPED FROM THE AIR AT WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Drope celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding on Friday last. Guests to the number of seventy, many of whom attended their wedding twenty-five years ago, were present to offer their good will and congratulations. Tea was served on the spacious lawn at Lake Lodge and while the guests were seated an aeroplane appeared in the western sky.

After circling around the lawn several times and while within a few feet of the groom, the pilot was seen to be none other than the elder son of the happy couple, who had flown over from Leaside Camp, Toronto, for the occasion.

After dropping a letter of congratulation from the air, Capt. Drope flew to Beamsville aerodrome where he landed. He came back to GRIMSBY by auto and flew back to Toronto Saturday morning.

During the evening the toast to the "bride and groom" was proposed by Rev. Mr. Ballard and was responded to by the groom.

Lomas' orchestra provided sweet music and dancing was indulged in by young and old until midnight. Mr. and Mrs. Drope were the recipients of many beautiful presents from their friends.

MARGUERITE CLARK APPEARS IN "SEVEN SWANS AT MOORE'S THEATRE"

Director J. Searle, Dawley, who is responsible for the direction of the famous "Snow White" picture, starring Marguerite Clark has recently directed the same star in still another fairy tale, his time an adaptation of his own from one of the Hans Andersen fairy tales—classics for children and grown-ups alike. The excellent cast includes Richard Barthelmess, Daisy Beomer, William Danforth, Augusta Anderson and others. The Princess Twinedee, who saves her seven brothers from a terrible fate. Miss Clark has created one of the most winsome and whimsical roles of her entire career. "The Seven Swans" as the production has been named, will be shown at Moore's Theatre on Wednesday, August 21st.

ELTON

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Soules of Hanson visited at E. St. John's recently.

Miss B. Gower has returned to Buffalo, after spending a week with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sheldrake and family and Mr. and Mrs. W. Cooper and family motored to Beamsville on Sunday last.

The W. L. met at the home of Mrs. Alkenhead, on Wednesday, August 21. A good program is in course of preparation, including music and papers by Mrs. J. B. Merritt, and Mrs. J. L. Merritt. Members are requested to come prepared to contribute, as a collection will be taken for the relief work so sorely needed in war-stricken Europe.

Dates of Sale: From Toronto and east and north, August 20th. From Toronto and west and south, August 21st.

Canadian Northern Ry. Special trains leave Toronto Union Station 10:00 p.m. August 20th and 2nd. R. L. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

On Monday, August 19th "Broken News" will be presented at Moore's Theatre, by June Kludge.

GREAT WAR VETS. MEETING

Moved by Comrade G. Watkins, seconded by Comrade S. Hunt, that this Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada ignore any communication or deputations from the Soldiers' Aid Commission District, asking for information relative to returned soldiers, until such time as the Soldiers' Aid Commission of the GRIMSBY District show, in a tangible way, some results relative to the placing of returned soldiers in lucrative positions. Carried.

The above motion was carried unanimously at the regular meeting of the GRIMSBY and District Branch of the G. W. V. A. at their last regular meeting, Thursday, August 8th, and was brought about after considerable discussion as to the benefits derived by any returned men in this District from the Soldiers' Aid Commission.

It is felt, very keenly, by the members of the local G. W. V. A., which has the interests of all returned men, whether members of the Association or not, at heart, that the local branch of the S. A. C. is of no benefit whatever to the men of this district who have returned from overseas, been discharged, and are not in touch with labor conditions; and that the local S. A. C. should wake up and do something real in the way of placing these men in positions where ever it is possible so to do.

The meeting of the G. W. V. A. last Thursday night was a most important one and the report of the Delegate to the Dominion Convention just closed in Toronto was heard with a great deal of interest, and a great many other matters of importance were dealt with. It behooves every returned man in this District, if not already a member of the G. W. V. A. to see the Secretary of the local branch, at once, and put in his application; and to those who are already members it is urged upon to attend the meetings of the Branch regularly in order that they may keep better in touch with the several matters which are constantly in front of the Association relative to the welfare of its members.

NEW FACTS ON FEEDING CATTLE

Cattle feeders will be interested in the following facts which are contained in a bulletin recently issued by the University of Wisconsin, relative to successful methods of feeding cattle.

Balanced rations are sometimes deficient in the elements which make for the best growth of animals. Reproduction is often affected by the ration fed to the cow. A good roughage, preferably a legume hay, should be fed with wheat grain or its by-products to overcome their bad effects on reproduction. Even with a good roughage, wheat or its by-products should not be fed continuously too liberally or the offspring will be weak.

A weak grain with wheat straw ration is in most cases fatal to both growth and reproduction. It will also produce weak or dead calves. So far as reproduction is concerned the same statement is true with a corn grain and weak straw ration.

Due to its low mineral content the over-abundance of a material like wheat straw in the ration is an important factor in premature births. Weak or dead offspring may result from nutritional disturbances brought about by the continued feeding of certain natural feed materials.

Rations producing early delivery or causing early loss of the calf to the failure of the animal to clean properly, with its attendant dangers of infection. Poor roughage, such as straw, often lead to this condition.

A complete ration cannot be made from the oat plant. Estimation of oat straw as a roughage for breeding cows will likewise produce premature, weak or dead offspring. Corn stover, corn silage, or dead legume hay should replace part of the oat straw.

A complete ration can be made from the corn plant. It will give normal growth and reproduction.

SCRAP FOR HENS

When tankage of good quality is more readily available than meat scrap it can likely be combined with corn to make a satisfactory ration for laying hens, conclude poultrymen at the Ohio Experiment Station who have tested the two feeds. The two materials were of practically equal value in a test extending over two years when they were fed with bran and corn in a mash. Shell egg was fed twice daily in the litter to each lot of 30 hens.

The tankage had a slightly higher value per pound than meat scrap. It constituted 9 1/2 per cent of the ration and the meat scrap 11 per cent. Ordinarily tankage is a little cheaper and contains about a fifth more protein than meat scrap does. Often tankage is used in hog feeding and the same feed can also be used for poultry.

Other feeding tests at the Experiment Station have shown that a simple ration, like corn and meat scrap, is more profitable than a mixture containing a large number of different feeds, at retail market prices. As a supplement to corn for laying hens skin milk may be used instead of tankage or meat scrap if it is available in sufficient quantities.



JACK PICKFORD in "His Majesty, Dunken Dean"

One of the most popular stories ever published in the Saturday Evening Post, "His Majesty Dunken Dean" has been dramatized for the screen as a Paramount picture and will appear at Moore's Theatre starring clever young Jack Pickford, Louis Hill and an excellent cast will support Mr. Pickford in this clever story which deals with the adventures of a young stenographer who follows himself to be a reincarnation of a great king of Egypt and will be in disquisition, acts the part, marrying the daughter of his millionaire boss, and making thousands of dollars in reckless Wall Street plunging. Director William Taylor, who also directed Mr. Pickford in "Seventeen," "The Vindicator" and other successes, is responsible for the clever handling of the photographic version of this popular story. At Moore's Theatre, Saturday, August 17.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Village Council was held in the Council chambers on Monday evening, August 12, 1918, at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. C. T. Farrell occupied the chair. Councillors Mabey, Mitchell, Fisher and Theal were present.

The minutes of the last meeting was read and confirmed. Communications were read from the Hon. W. H. Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario; from W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Public Works and George Hogarth, Chief Engineer of Highways.

The President's Letter, Toronto, August 7, 1918.

W. H. Russ, Esq., Clerk, Grimsby, Ont.

Dear Sir:—It is now generally recognized, by thinking men and women, that the Fire Wastage in the Province of Ontario as well as throughout the Dominion, is a serious drain on our National Wealth and Resources.

It is conceded with equal candor that something must be done, and done in an efficient and comprehensive way, to check the enormous losses for the payment of which we are all contributing either directly or indirectly.

Education of both young and old, in all walks of life—on Fire Prevention lines is of paramount importance. Concerted action is ought to be taken after full discussion it may be possible to adopt ways and means of preventing the origin and spread of fires, with its accompanying loss of life.

With these thoughts in mind I am calling a meeting of representatives of organizations most vitally interested for the purpose of forming a "Provincial Fire Prevention League" (which will be affiliated with the International Fire Prevention Department) to foster and promote such propaganda as shall be decided upon, and arrange for the proper observance of October 9th as Fire Prevention Day, which day has been adopted by general consent for a purpose throughout North America.

It is proposed to hold this meeting in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Friday, August 29th, 1918, and I would ask you to kindly co-operate by sending a delegate thereto.

Please mail reply on the enclosed card to Mr. George F. Lewis, Deputy Fire Marshal, Toronto, not later than August 19th, so that you may be advised as to the proceedings.

Yours very truly,

W. H. HEARST, Prime Minister

The Deputy Minister's Letter, Toronto, August 7, 1918.

W. H. Russ, Esq., Village Clerk, Grimsby, Ont.

Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of your letter of July 31 with respect to the route of the Provincial Highway in the County of Lincoln.

The general principle followed by our Department in assuming Provincial Highways is that we do not wish to control a thoroughfare within the business or closely occupied portions of a town or village, as it would lead to conflict of jurisdiction which would be very objectionable. We will however consider the assuming of any portion of a road within a town which is an agricultural or sparsely occupied land.

It was not our intention to assume any part of a street in either Grimsby or Beamsville; and if our plan indicates that we have taken over any part of a street in Beamsville, it is an error and will be corrected.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBIT-ELGIN FELKER DIED OF HIS WOUNDS

With the rapid approach of closing day for entries, officials of the Canadian National Exhibition are jubilant over the prospects. "With food so high and money so scarce it is surprising to note the tremendous number of inquiries from new exhibitors throughout the livestock section particularly," said President T. A. Russell, who is himself fitting his usual exhibit in the Shorthorn and fat cattle sections. "This is an indication" he continued "of the larger number of farmers who have been injecting thoroughbred blood into their herds and flocks and is a most encouraging sign for the future of the livestock industry in Canada."

To the liberal premiums and improved and extended classifications may be attributed to some measure at least the awakened interest among the smaller breeders. The Exhibition this year radically revised its classifications and endeavored to offset the higher cost of feed and labor by adding considerable to the prizes. The government cut down its grant by 25 per cent, but the exhibition, feeling that every possible encouragement should be given to breeders, more than offset this decrease by adding over \$5,000 to the premium account. The net increase over last year in cattle is \$2,045.00, sheep \$360.00, swine \$748.00 and horses \$540, while the dairy department, agricultural industries and poultry sections have likewise been liberally dealt with. The increases are larger in the utility classes and in some cases there are as many as eight prizes, thus affording the smaller man a splendid opportunity to get inside the money. Except in Guernseys, French Canadians and Galloways, none of the cattle classes have less than four prizes and as stated above some have eight. Prospects are unusually bright in both sheep and swine sections and some are predicting a record entry in both these departments the increased number of inquiries and early entries received fully reflecting the increased attention which sheep and swine are both receiving throughout the country.

The early harvest prospects and the forward nature in general of work on the farms is expected to be shown not only in the entry list but in the increased number of farmers who will be in attendance. Breeders who have not yet sent in their entry list should do so at once and help improve an exhibit that promises to be a striking demonstration of the ability of Canada to go on supplying the Allies with meat and dairy products while the war lasts and later to help replenish the depleted herds and flocks of Europe.

The Engineer's Letter, Toronto, August 6, 1918.

W. A. Russ, Esq., Village Clerk, Grimsby, Ont.

Reference to your letter of July 31, regarding the Provincial Highway in the County of Lincoln would state that I expect to be on the Highway next week and will call on you with reference to the point you mention.

Will telephone you and make a definite appointment later in the week.

Yours truly,

GEO. HOGARTH, Chief Engineer.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTION ON CONSUMPTION OF PORK

Whereas the successful efforts in production and conservation by the people in the Dominion of Canada and United States of America permit for the time being the removal of the restriction on the consumption of pork.

The Canada Food Board hereby orders: 1. Notwithstanding anything contained in Order No. 48 relating to public eating places, pork, as defined therein, may be served at any time.

Dated at Ottawa this 31st day of July, 1918.

Canada Food Board.

MORE WHEAT—LESS LABOR

The growing of wheat produces much more highly important food than any other crop raised in Canada. It is the basis of our food supply and it is the only crop that can be stored for long periods of time.

On it then do either potatoes or corn. When wheat yields 30 bushels to the acre, reliable figures show that one hour of man-labor produces 125 bushels of wheat. At prevailing yields, one hour of man-labor on potatoes produces about a bushel of that crop, while on corn, one hour of man-labor produces about 1 1/4 bushels. It is obviously a matter of labor economy to grow wheat.

By giving proper attention to the factors which enter into successful wheat growing, much larger yields can be produced. This has been established, times without number, by efficient wheat growers at home. The average man is disposed to say that Europe had until lately an abundance of cheap labor, which fact in itself accounts for the 20 bushels of wheat per acre which Great Britain harvests, as compared with the 3 to 20 bushels bushels per acre which are gathered in Canada. Cheap labor has its counterpart in our highly efficient farm machinery. By adding a horse to the team and by using wider ploughs, wider harrows, disks, etc., it is possible to reduce the man-labor required in raising wheat from 50 to 75 per cent. This is America's answer to Europe's abundant and cheap labor.

IN MEMORIAM

On this 14th day of August 1918, he died at his home like a soldier brave. He answered his country's call. He always ran away in a hero's shirt. For his country's cause he did all. Sleep on dear leg in your rest.

THE GRAVE YOU MEET NEVER SEE, BUT AS AGES LIFE AND MEMORY LAST, WE WILL REMEMBER THEM.

—Dad Mother, Brothers and Sisters

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Felker in Grimsby, North Grimsby, South Grimsby and Caistor, will learn with deep regret of the death of their only son, Elgin who died on August 1st, 1918 as the result of wounds received on the battle front in France on July 31st.

No particulars as yet has reached his parents except that it was stated in the first telegram that he was dangerously wounded in the legs and elbow.

Hopes were entertained that he might be able to pull through, but these hopes were shattered on Saturday morning, August 10th, when a second telegram announced his death.

The late Private Felker was born in the Township of Caistor twenty-four years ago, but had lived with his parents in GRIMSBY for many years. For the nine years previous to his enlistment he was employed with his father on the fruit farms of J. A. Livingston, in North Grimsby.

Deceased was a young man of the right type—steady, reliable and industrious—a man even in boyhood and his passing is deeply regretted. It is a cruel war indeed that robs his friends and his country of such a man. But his parents, his sisters and his other relatives have cause to be proud of him. He did his duty while at home and when the call came he went to the front and did his duty there like the man he was.

WHAT CANADA FOOD BOARD SAYS IT HAS DONE

The first half year of the Canada Food Board's activities came to an end on August 15th. It is fitting and timely to note something of what has been accomplished in that period. The Board has inaugurated many measures looking to the conservation of food, and economical distribution. It has also co-operated with the Agricultural Departments, Federal and Provincial, in securing greater production.

The effect of these measures may be noted by the increased exports to Great Britain and her Allies. In the case of beef, these exports have increased over the average exports for 1914-1915 by 75,000,000 pounds per annum or 6.75 per cent.; in the case of pork (including bacon and lard) the net exports have increased by 12,000,000 pounds per annum or 5.71 per cent. It is estimated that Canada has exported at least 25 to 30 per cent more wheat during the last twelve months than could have been exported had it not been for conservation and organization of this country's food resources.

Among them measures which have been effective in accomplishing these results are the following: Flour has been standardized and the milling extraction of wheat has been increased twice. Canada is now saving 75 per cent of the wheat-berry in its standard flour.

Bakery products have been standardized, and the amount of certain ingredients has been limited to prevent extravagant use, while the manufacture of other products involving an excessive use of sugar and fats has been prohibited.

A great saving of wheat has been effected by the licensing and regulating of the trade in package cereals, manufacturers being required to substitute a considerable portion of other cereals than wheat in their preparations.

Public eating places have been regulated and the saving of meat, wheat and dairy products for export to Great Britain and the Allies has been very large.

The use of grain for distillation of potable liquors has been prohibited and the use of malt has also been limited.

The feeding of grain to live stock in stock yards has been regulated, and the feeding to poultry of wheat for milling purposes has been prohibited.

Waste of food has been made an offence subject to heavy penalties, and municipalities have been given wide powers in checking such waste.

Arrangements have been made for an abundant supply of fish, at reasonable prices, as a substitute for meat and other foods.

Close control over importation and exportation of foodstuffs is maintained by the Canada Food Board.

FOR TIRED FEET

To take the ache, burn and sting from sore, swollen and tired feet, the best to use is British Army Foot Powder. It checks excessive perspiration, the primary cause of all foot troubles. It corrects callousness and prevents corns. Can be dusted on the feet and into the shoes and stockings. 25 per can. Parke & Parkes, Limited, Market square, Hamilton.

WESTERN HARVEST

When travelling to Western Harvest fields—go by Canadian Northern Railway and give loyal support to the "Eagle" Line.

THE INDEPENDENT

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Facts and Fancies

By Frank Fairborn

The Conscientious Objectors to Military Service, who were tried by General Court-Martial a few days ago and sentenced to penitentiary for life, have had their sentences commuted to ten years.

The worst feature about these poor dupes is that they actually imagine that by this course of action they are doing something for their Master, or, in other words, they are more efficiently serving God.

It would be a great surprise to these men if it could be impressed upon their minds that God knows nothing about their action or if He does, gives them no credit or it.

The passage of Scripture which states that "He who sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh" would apply very aptly here.

This Conscientious Objector business, when analyzed to the last degree rests on one point and that is "view-point."

The Conscientious Objector thinks that he cannot serve God and at the same time assist in the defence of country. That is his view-point.

My view-point is that no man can serve God who is not a good citizen; and no man can be a good citizen who is not ready to fight for his country—to fight for it with guns, swords, bayonets, revolvers, pitch-forks, dynamite, torpedoes or anything else he can get hold of when the enemy attacks him.

Lloyd George holds that the God of Righteousness is fighting with the Allied Armies. That is his view-point. I do not agree with him.

The Kaiser, in addressing his soldiers a few days ago, stated that the Great God, with the assistance of the brave German soldiers, would bring the German nation to a great victory. That is the Kaiser's view-point. I do not agree with him.

I do not think that the God of the Universe has anything to do with either the German or the Allied Armies.

Both sides, and each army, will come to disaster or will win victory just as it follows out the natural law of the Universe.

I believe that the German nation has sinned against Heaven and before men and will be severely punished, and in receiving its punishment right now.

I believe that every nation of the Allied side has also sinned against Heaven and before men and will be punished and have been and are now receiving punishment.

All of the nations will receive their punishment in respect to crimes committed against the laws of the Universe, or the laws of God or the law of retribution. But God is not assisting either army. Each army is a free agent and has to work out its own salvation just the same as individuals do.

If the German army has more man-power, and better guns, and better soldiers, and more clever generals, and better transportation facilities, then the German army will win in spite of Lloyd George's or Kaiser Wilhelm's talk.

But if the Allied Armies had greater man-power, and more guns, and better air-forces and more food, and better supplies of all kinds, and more and more determined soldiers, and more and more determined generals, and more and more determined patient and earnest people, then they will win.

But God will not stretch forth His hand to assist, even to the weight of one ounce, either party.

The assistance will come through the way in which the nations have tried to develop and educate and trained themselves to follow the Universal laws of God.

If they have been trained in those things which will make them strong, then they will be strong to win; but if they have been trained and developed in those things which weaken and deteriorate a nation, then they will be weak and will fall a victim to their enemies.

God is not interested in the slightest degree in whether a man goes to war or stays at home; that matter is left entirely to the man himself.

If he is a strong, red-blooded man, church-member or non-church-member, and if his mind is well balanced and his heart beats true, then he will go to the war to fight for his country.

In either case he amounts to little or nothing, and his children will probably rise up and curse him. While the fighter's children will rise up and call him blessed.

If he is the dupe of some fanaticism, whose mind is over-balanced by some false doctrine, then he will make his religion an excuse for saving his hide and he will remain at home enjoying the fruits of the land, while others fight for him, or he will rot in prison if the military tribunals send him there.

HOW TO TREAT LAND AND SEED FOR FALL WHEAT AND RYE

There is yet time to prepare the land for fall sown crops such as wheat or rye. The following suggestions are based on crop and soil experience at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations in the eastern Provinces.

WHEAT:—Sow on land either naturally or artificially drained, rich in suitable plant food, worked into a mellow, moderately deep seed-bed and situated in districts where fall sown crops have proved successful.

Soil and Rotation:—Any good soil preferably clay and loams, where judicious crop methods are observed may be used for fall wheat. Clover sod, pea ground and summer-fallow provide most suitable conditions but meadow or pasture land, thoroughly prepared, may be expected to give satisfactory returns.

Soil Preparation:—As promptly as possible after the removal of the previous crop, plough from 6 to 7 inches deep or as deep as the productive surface soil will allow, roll or pack and work thoroughly until the seed-bed is deep, mellow, and level not later than the second week in September.

Manure:—Light dressings of short manure stimulate strong growth and act as protection during winter. Knolls, inclines and rolling land are especially benefited. Ordinarily the manure should be supplied to some crop in the rotation rather than directly for the wheat.

Seed:—Sow large, plump, sound seed of strong vitality and free from weed seeds. Use fanning mill wisely. Treat the seed wheat for "stinking smut." This simple method is effective. Immerse the seed for twenty minutes in a solution made of one pint formalin to forty-two gallons water. If you are not clear regarding this point write the Botanical Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Be sure of the vitality of the seed you sow. This home made test will tell you.

Count:—Out a hundred kernels, the row of the grain, sow in some of your own soil in a shallow box placed in a sunny window and keep at a comfortable living room temperature. Keep soil damp but not wet, note the growth for two weeks. If only part of the seeds germinate or if the plants grow very slowly it will be necessary to sow proportionately more seed to the acre. The usual rate of seeding is from 1½ to 1¾ bushels per acre.

Varieties:—Dawson's Golden Char, American Banner and American Wonder are high yielding varieties. Where these cannot be obtained secure hardiest fall variety available. For supply of seed see advertisements in farm journals or communicate with the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

RYE:—Fall rye is harder than fall wheat and for this reason can be sown profitably later in the season, on a greater variety of soils, and under more severe climatic conditions.

While rye does best, like wheat, on well drained loam or clay-loam soils it will produce fair yields on lighter sands and loams. On very fertile soils rye is likely to lodge and will produce little grain. Under such circumstances, and if the district is suitable for the growing of fall wheat, it would be advisable to sow wheat rather than rye.

Otherwise the method of seed-bed preparation for rye is as for wheat that outlined for wheat. The rate of seeding is usually from 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. The common fall rye is a variety available which can usually be secured from most seed merchants.

MONEY TO LOAN

Parties wishing to pay off or loans, to purchase more land, or to make improvements, can secure either private or company money at reasonable rates.

Moderate charges for putting on through. For full particulars apply to J. D. ANDERSON, Valuator, Grimsby.

QUALITY NOT SIZE

Small States Have Done Great Work in the World.

Who can doubt but that the small states have as much to contribute to civilization as the greater ones? Will any one contend that the Macht Kultur of present-day Germany is a greater contribution to the world than the culture of a hundred years ago, when a score of capital cities, like Munich, Dresden, Frankfurt, Cologne, and Weimar, competed with one another in education, in art, in the refinements and amenities of civilization? Will any one familiar with the history of Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland contend that their contributions to the world would be greater if they were passed under the hegemony of Germany, as the Pan-Germans suggest?

A study of any one of these states will show that they have contributed as many men of distinction in proportion to their population as have any of the greater states. They have given great capital cities, like Brussels, Copenhagen, and the cities of northern Italy. They have contributed political ideas. They point the way to other powers in many lines of endeavor. Belgium, alone, passed a law before the German invasion, the basis of internationalism. She had developed a wonderful transportation system. She had the highest export trade per capita of any country in Europe. Even though a free-trade country, none of the great powers had been able to outstep her at home or abroad. Holland, too, has a splendid history. She has been the cradle of religious liberty. Her cities have charm, and her people enjoy a standard of living higher than that of any of the surrounding powers. Switzerland has given political democracy a new significance. In her mountain fastnesses, she has safeguarded the right of local self-government and of individual and personal liberty, and to-day is one of the most contented and prosperous countries of Europe. Denmark is the world's agricultural experiment station. She has democratized her Government. She has put an end to the old feudal regime. She has distributed the land among the peasants, and reduced ignorance to the vanishing point. She feeds England and exports cattle to Germany. In some respects her educational system is the most remarkable in the world. No country in Europe enjoys a higher standard of comfort or more universal education, or possesses a greater sense of personal dignity than does this neglected northwest corner of Europe.

If we could free our mind from the imperialistic conception of the state which has sprung very largely from present dynastic ambitions, we would see that there is little justification in the assumption of the superiority of the great state.

Gulls as Food for Man.

"The flesh of gulls," says one of the best-known "connoisseurs" of the rank and file, "is not only good to eat but it is also good to look at. It is to find that this is the case, and that as a dish it is a complete failure."

Yet in Iceland, all flesh is one of the principal winter foods of the people. There, in early summer, when the cliffs swarm with nesting gulls, parties are organized, and men are let down over the lofty precipices by ropes. They catch young gulls, which are as fat as butter, and send them up to the top in sacks. The moment they reach the top the birds are skinned. A great cauldron of boiling water is ready, and into this the bodies are dipped and held for a few seconds. This completely does away with the fishy taste, and the birds are then taken home and hung in smoke until they are thoroughly dried.

When winter comes they are cooked and eaten, and are as delicate as any chicken or game bird, but far more fat and nourishing. This spring it is to be hoped that steps will be taken along the English coast to secure a good supply of young gulls, which should be treated in the Icelandic fashion.

Belgium's Beltrics Silent.

Silence, even more intense than for the past three and a half years, has fallen on Belgium, for no longer is the voice of the bells in the old belltowers heard in the land, and even the organs are mute in the churches. M. Emile Cammeret, the Belgian poet, writes in the Spectator of the last cruel stroke inflicted on his country. Cynical indeed is Germany's purpose. The bells and organs, which are being sent to Russia to be converted into engines of destruction. "They must be thrown to-day in Germany's melting pot, and their golden song, which floated over the peaceful meadows of Flanders and in the old and shady streets of quiet towns, will become the rough bark of the gun." In the case of a deeply sympathetic world nothing could be more eloquent than this mute silence of the bells of a once free and independent Belgium.

Imitation.

Mount Aetna is emitting loud reports like a long-range gun at ten minute intervals, says a Rome telegram.

C. Astrol in our hour of ease. Unceasing, coy and hard to please; When peaceful love we sought your brow.

Your stunts you oft refuse—but now To teach us how to strike the Hun You simulate a long-range gun.

A Remarkable Salmon.

The most remarkable salmon in the "chinkoo." It occasionally reaches an enormous size, 2½ of 300 pounds having been taken. The average weight, however, is much less—from fifteen to twenty-two pounds.

First Mention of Salt.

The only undoubted notice of salt in the Bible occurs in Revelations xiv. 12, where it is mentioned among the transgressions of the typical Babylon.

PLATTERING THE KAISER.

All His Doings and Sayings Are Carefully Recorded.

The Kaiser has found his Boswell in Karl Rosner, war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, who, says the Daily News, retails to the German public all the wise and humane utterances the "All Highest" has been making of late in the course of his tour around the battlefields of Flanders.

Rosner faithfully records how the Kaiser as the chef strikes one sits down to his soup, which he brings with him in a thermos saucepan, and how, afterward, he busies himself ideally with picking fresh violets to send to the Kaiserin. Rosner accompanies the Kaiser on his round and witnesses his meeting with a squad returning from the battlefield.

"What's Tommy doing?" asks the Kaiser.

"Tommy is running away, your Majesty," is the reply.

"Let him run, then," observes the Kaiser, "people who are in a hurry must not be kept back."

Rosner gives an account of the Kaiser's visit to the big gun, and says "Long Hermann"—as it seems to be called by the Germans—is firing at Paris. Rosner writes: "It does not really look like a gun at all; it is more like a gigantic grey crane, which for some unaccountable reason has been planted here amid violets, primroses and other spring flowers. It stands dreaming, as it were, and then it suddenly awakens, disturbing the peace of this field. The violent disturbance of the air, which shakes the very trunks of trees, becomes quite visibly a black thread cutting along the sky. This thread is the travelling calamity."

"It can travel thus 78 miles, but it is intended this time with less. It will remain on the move exactly 360 seconds. We stand still and watch its course. Birds which had been soaring in the air come back frightened to the trees and once more the gun stands like some prehistoric animal. More minutes—or unity has landed in Paris."

The Scandinavian Confederacy.

The recent meeting of the three kings of the Scandinavian countries, so unexpected and so unusual, was practically a meeting in self-defence, forced on them by the precarious situation in which the war had placed their countries. Sweden had prided herself on her militarism, copied from the German system. Norway relied on its coast-line, its shipping, its fisheries, and the firm belief that it was practically independent of the world, with an assured future made by its own brains and its natural resources. Denmark, never free from the fear of the German Colossus, believed that Great Britain and Russia might save her from extinction at the crucial moment and the dependence of Anglo-Saxon states at the various Hague conferences and her hope that the moral time of the world might prevent her own extinction. These hopes are gone. Denmark fed Britain, one of the certain products to Germany, and made herself the foremost scientific agricultural nation of the world, she was the freest, she was working out the ideals of her national life without desiring to acquire territory or to infringe on the rights of others, but the moment the United States entered the war, she and the other Scandinavian nations gave up hope of any protection or help, and they have now determined to band together in an industrial economic union. The world has deserted them, and they have determined to do their best to become independent of the world.

"Good-bye" in German.

Placards are now said to be hung in all German railway stations admonishing passengers to say "good-bye" in German, and not in any other language. "Adieu," being French, is strictly taboo, and, of course, the English, "Bye, old chap," and the American "See you later" are equally objectionable to Teutonic ears. So in making the farewells in railway stations the Germans are advised by placard to take their choice of these forms:

Good-bye! Gute Nacht! Auf Wiedersehen. Auf baldiges Wiedersehen. Auf sehr baldiges Wiedersehen. Auf ein recht herzliches Wiedersehen. Auf ein recht herzliches Wiedersehen. And as Germans are fond of the more formal verbal forms, nine out of ten undoubtedly follow the last prescription. So now we can understand a little better why the trains in Germany are running behind time these days. — Providence Journal.

Winter's Discipline.

He who marvels at the beauty of the world in summer will find equal cause for wonder and admiration in winter. It is true the pomp and pageantry are swept away, but the essential elements remain—the day and the night, the mountain and the valley, the elemental play and succession, and the perpetual presence of the infinite sky. In winter the stars seem to have kindled their fires, the moon achieves a fuller triumph, and the heavens wear a look of more exalted simplicity. Summer is more wooing, more versatile and human, appeals to affections and the sentiments, fosters enquiry and the art impulse. Winter is of a more heroic cast, and addresses the intellect. The severe studies and disciplines count easier in winter. One imposes larger tasks upon himself.

Ebony.

The best kind of ebony is yielded by the *diospyros ebenum*. This tree grows in Ceylon and Southern India. There is no doubt that this wood was imported from these places by Phoenician traders.

Insects Destroy Timbers.

Investigations made by the Bureau of Entomology have proved that insects cause the destruction of more timber of a size used commercially than do forest fires.



Utilizing all the Heat

Any furnace will burn fuel, extract the heat from it. But only a properly built and installed furnace will utilize all the heat to warm your home.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace installed the McClary way is guaranteed to warm your home—every room in it.

For Sale by JAS. A. WRAY

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London St. John, N.B. Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Calgary Hamilton Edmonton Saskatoon

FUEL SUPPLY FREE

To Municipalities of the Province of Ontario



A view in the hardwood forests in the Algonquin Park

OWING to the seriousness of the fuel situation at the present time, the Government of Ontario would urge upon all the farmers or others who may have wood lots, to assist at this time by making provision for their fuel supply from such lots.

The Government would also draw the attention of the various Municipalities throughout the Province to the necessity of taking some Municipal action to secure fuel supply. To this end the Government has decided to issue to any Municipality in Ontario a permit to cut fire wood in Algonquin Park or from other Crown Lands free of charge. For particulars as to localities, conditions of cutting, etc., apply to

G. H. FERGUSON,

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

BUSINESS CARDS

DR. W. A. BROWNLEE
Dentist
Office—Stephen Block
(Second Floor)
Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
GRIMSBY, ONT.

Dr. J. M. Hughton
Dentist
Office over J. C. Farrells Shoe Store
Phone 218
GRIMSBY, ONT.

F. HANSEL, Dentist.
Office and residence, 73 Sherman Ave.
South, between King and Main Sts.
and five doors north of the H. U. & B.
St. line.
Hamilton, Ont.

G. B. MCCONACHEE
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Office—Grimsby and Hamilton Sts.
Money to loan at current rates.

Henry Carpenter
Surveyor, Collector, Notary Public
45 Federal Life Building, Hamilton
Phone 104.

LAZAR & LAZAR, BARRISTERS,
Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. Office—Spencer Building, Hamilton.
E. P. Lazear, H. L. Lazear.

AUCTIONEER

JAS. A. LIVINGSTON, Auctioneer and Valuator
Grimsby, Ontario.

McKay, McKay & Webster

DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS
CIVIL ENGINEERS
James J. McKay William C. Webster Ernest B. McKay
Telephone 4766
607 Bank of Hamilton Chambers
HAMILTON, ONT.

MEDICAL

Dr. R. A. Alexander
Physician and Surgeon
Coroner, County Lincoln
Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
and 7 to 8 p.m.
Main Street West
Phone No. 1, Grimsby.

MONEY TO LOAN

On all estate security. Both Private and Company funds.
W. B. CALDER
Valuator for The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society
Insurance and Real Estate
Office—Main Street, Grimsby.
PHONE NO. 2

Thinking About Shoes

Then you should think of us. We have prepared a most wonderful showing of

The Season's Newest & Best Footwear Productions for Men, Women, and Children.

JNO. C. FARRELL

Main Street

Grimsbey

"THE STORE OF 1001 THINGS"



Special Prices

LAWN MOWERS

| | |
|---|---------|
| 18 ft. Woodruff Lawn Mower, reg. \$10.50, for..... | \$9.25 |
| 16 ft. Woodruff Lawn Mower, reg. \$10.00, for..... | \$9.00 |
| 18 ft. Electric Lawn Mower, reg. \$9.25, for..... | \$8.50 |
| 16 ft. Electric Lawn Mower, reg. \$8.75, for..... | \$8.00 |
| 18 ft. Empress Ball Bearing, reg. \$12.75, for..... | \$12.50 |
| 16 ft. Empress Ball Bearing, reg. \$11.00, for..... | \$10.50 |

THEAL BROS. HARDWARE

Phone 21

GRIMSBY, ONT.

FORD ANNOUNCEMENT

To our customers and the public in general we wish to say that we have been appointed

Sales and Service Managers for this district and are prepared to give any and all prompt and efficient Service night or day. A full Supply of all

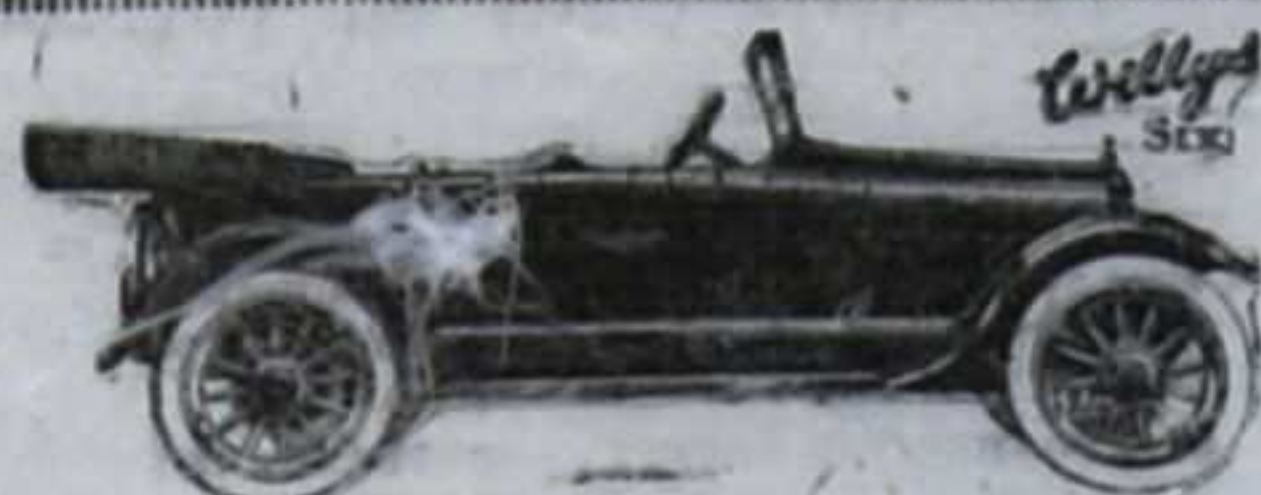
Ford Parts and Accessories instock
Goodyear tires and tubes of all Sizes.

GRIMSBY GARAGE

Green and Russ Props.

Phone 330

Res. 283



The Out is of a Willys Six Car

When you buy an

OVERLAND

you make a good investment. Then our SERVICE protects that investment.

We have a long list of good used cars.

CULLEY & BREAY, OVERLAND SALES

74-78 John Street North, HAMILTON

PHONE 7201-7202

OPEN EVENINGS

Keep Your Paper FOR THE RED CROSS

The GRIMSBY Women's Institute are still anxious to get paper to be sold for the benefit of their Red Cross work. All parties who have old papers or magazines or old rubbers should keep them for this purpose. Fold your paper about a foot square and stack them one on top of the other until you have a bundle about a foot deep, then tie it up with good strong string, one that will not break easily. Keep your magazines separately and tie them up in bundles with strong cord. When you have a

sufficient number bring them to the paper building on the east side of the Independent Block GRIMSBY. Those who cannot deliver the paper themselves to the building, should notify the Independent Office and an automobile will call for the paper. Periodical collections will be made in the Village, but the parties who make collections, are busy men and all papers should be tied up in bundles, so that they can be put into an automobile quickly, so as to save time. Parties in the township, who have no way of delivering the paper themselves should make arrangements with some neighbor to bring them to the paper house on his day, or in his automobile. The Salvation Army from Hamilton

has been gathering papers in GRIMSBY and district, but as this organization has no tabernacle in GRIMSBY, the GRIMSBY people should keep their paper for their local Red Cross benefit. If a thousand families save all the paper, they will soon make a car load.

Do not roll the paper into small rolls as they have to be unrolled before they go to the sales and this work costs almost as much as the paper is worth.

If these instructions are followed carefully the Red Cross can make some money out of waste paper.

HAS FINE LIST OF GRADUATES

Canada Business College Successes Announced

The graduates of the Canada Business College, Hamilton must pass the examinations of the Business Educators' Association of Canada. During the year just completed, 15 of its students were successful in passing their examinations and 15 of the graduates obtained honor standing which is 85 per cent of the total mark, while 13 students who wrote were successful in obtaining the minimum mark of 457 out of 700, but failed on one or more subjects. They will receive a diploma upon completing the examination by writing on the subjects On the Underwood Credentia in which they failed.

Tests in Typewriting the Canada Business College had 27 successful students who obtained a speed on the typewriter of over 40 words per minute net, writing for ten minutes from printed copy and losing 10 words for every error made in typewriting. This test is considered the highest typewriting test used at the present time and the marking is done according to International typewriting rules.

Miss Frances Motherhill, of Port Stanley, is honor graduate and gold medalist of the shorthand department for the year, with a total of 623 marks out of a possible 700. Miss Edna Voelker, 197 Emerald St., city, is the gold medalist of the commercial department, with a total of 574 out of a possible 700.

In the shorthand department the graduates for the year with their standing are as follows:

Frances Motherhill, Port Stanley, 623, honors; Gladys M. Dore, 212 Park street north, 622, honors; Madeline Leith, 278 1/2 King street, 622, honors; Dorothy Epstein, 259 John street south, 621, honors; Irene Main, 19 Proctor Blvd., 612, honors; Ethel M. Strong, Smithville, 611, honors; Beatrice Black, 10 Mountain avenue, 610, honors; Lela M. Fleming, 44 Stirling street, 608, honors; Dorothy Faustman, 104 Burris street, 607, honors; Mary C. Thompson, Jordan, 602, honors; Margaret J. Morrison, 217 Prospect avenue, 597, honors; Vera R. Coon, Grimsby East, 597, honors; Eliza M. White, Whitvale, 594, honors; Margaret Davis, Grimsby, 594, honors; Gladys A. Ferris, 5 Minto avenue, 586; Dorothy R. Burton, 11 Spruce street, 585; Margaret Law, Dundas, 582; Myrtle Hill, 78 Francis street, 581; Mary L. Smith, Grimsby, 581; Dorothy J. Tiplady, 81 Proctor Blvd., 57; Stella Burgess, 50 Fraser avenue, 573; Grace McNulty, Golf Links, 56; Edna I. Morris, 21 Park street south, 566; Irene Gibson, Cataract, 561; Jeanie Harrison, Grosvenor avenue, 56; Margaret B. Doyle, 177 Emerald street south, 557; Annie Barr, Wilton, 556; Bertha Watson, 21 James street, 555; Vils P. Nauman, Cayuga, 542.

The following obtained their totals but have to write on one or more subjects to get their diploma: Nellie G. McLaughlin, Grimsby, 538; Isabel Hunter, Hamilton Beach, 537; Phyllis Warner, Cayuga, 533; Gertrude Dipper, Grimsby, 533; Jessie P. Dickson, 264 Cumberland avenue, 513; Eva M. Burton, 54 Stirling avenue, 531; Martha Perrin, St. Ann's, 513; Zita Godrow, 215 Stirling street, 509; Mary Muir, Grassie, 481; Dorothy G. Coon, Grimsby East, 479; Thelma L. Pickering, 83 Fairview Rd., 477.

In the commercial department the graduates were as follows: Edna Voelker, 197 Emerald street north, 574; Albert J. Ling, Stony Creek, 567; Lloyd G. Hall, Camden, 564; Iva P. Althouse, Grassie, 564; Arthur Wray, 351 Cumberland avenue, Vincent Merritt, Wellandport, 527; Pamela Kates, 194 York street, 527; Gladys A. Ferris, 5 Minto avenue, 526; Samuel W. Brown, 463 John street north, 516; Edward T. Kerr, Mountaintop, 510; David B. Brown, 463 John street north, 509; Carl A. Eli, Glanford station, 483.

The following obtained their totals, but have to write on one or more subjects to get their diploma: Lloyd Albright, Jordan Harbor, 511; Lloyd Robertson, 116 George street, 502.

Underwood credential certificates were awarded to the following students for proficiency in operating an Underwood typewriter at a rate of over forty words per minute net: Irene Main, 54; Edna Morris, 52; Stella Burgess, 54; Edna Morris, 52; Beatrice Black, 53; Viola M. Nauman, 52; Ada Philpott, 52; Vera Patton, 51; Edith Keiser, 51; Frances Hill, 51; Vera R. Coon, 51; Jean McLeod, 50; Margaret J. Morrison, 50; Francis Kates, 50; Odella Crooks, 49; Margaret Doyle, 48; Margaret Davis, 48; Gladys Ferris, 48; Ethel Strong, 47; Dorothy Epstein, 47; Dorothy Burton, 46; Jeanie Harrison, 45; Dorothea Cox, 45; Gladys Dore, 45; Irene Gibson, 44; Madeline Leith, 44; Annie Barr, 43; Kate House, 42; Marguerite Kerr, 41; Winifred Creek, 41; Dorothy Sutherland, 41; Elvira Warner, 41; Gladys Sutherland, 42; Margaret Newaway, 42; Lela Fleming, 41; Margaret Law, 40; Edna Stein, 40.

THE WEST-END GRIMSBY RED CROSS WORKERS

The Thursday afternoon meeting at Mrs. Hawke's will be discontinued until Oct. 2, 1918. There is a certain amount of work to be finished by hand, which can be put by waiting to Mrs. Hall or Mrs. Wolfenden.

Canada's EGG Opportunity

British Normal Imports

190,850,520 DOZ

British Shortage due to War

124,786,750 DOZ

"Why Can't We Do at least as WELL as in 1902?"

Canada's Net Exports in 1916

2,128,500 DOZ

Canada's Net Exports 16 Years Ago

10,862,536 DOZ

Canadian Masons In England

H. S. Carmichael, Passenger and Freight Manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, was installed W. M. of the Canada Lodge at the installation banquet held recently in London, England, attended by the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Oliver Parker, General I. G. Ross and many other Canadiana and English representatives.

The Canada Lodge No. 3527 is the Register of the United Grand Lodge of England was founded in 1911, in order to bring the two nations closer together.

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The object of the founders was also to form a bond of union between the Brethren of the Dominion and the Brethren of the United Kingdom to the end of hope and confidence that Freemasonry might as even still further unite in the great work of forming ties of brotherly attachment.

It is a well known fact that the two nations are separated by the English Channel. The lodge has now 125 members, many of whom are Dominion members resident in H. S. of Canada. No fewer than 150 are Initiates of the Lodge, 25 the sons of the Lodge are an active service in H. M. Forces.

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Mr. H. S. Carmichael, the newly-elected W. M. of Canada Lodge, is a native of Glasgow. He has been connected with the Transatlantic shipping trade since 1914, when he joined the staff of the State Line, which in 1915 was taken over by the Allan Line. In 1916 he commenced his long connection with the Canadian Pacific Company at Glasgow, transferring to the Liverpool office in 1917, when the company established its transatlantic passenger service. In 1918 he was promoted to be general passenger agent for Great Britain and Europe. Since the establishment, in 1916-17, of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., which manages the entire fleet of the P. E. and Allan Lines, Mr. Carmichael has occupied the position of passenger and freight manager, and has his headquarters at Waterloo Place, London, England.

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H. S. CARMICHAEL, W. M.

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In former years the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Ry. Co. used a ton of ordinary white lead to cover the *Steamer Dalhousie City*. This year they used Brandram's B. B. with the result that only 1,500 lbs. was required.

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Equally worth insisting on are the brands of Paints, Varnishes, Glazes, Stains and Wood Fillers, a thoroughly well known name throughout the world.

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Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Grocers and General Stores.

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Spring and Summer FOOTWEAR

In men's and women's mahogany Bala, or men's, women's and children's pumps and oxfords, and also a good assortment of sporting and tennis shoes.

H. BULL'S Shoe Store

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will not suffer with sunburn or heat rash if you use Zam-Buk.
The Superintendent of S. A. Fresh Air Camp at Clarkson's, Ont., says: "We always keep a supply of Zam-Buk at our Children's Camp. We use it constantly for sunburn, insect stings and bites, as well as for cuts, bruises and sores, and believe there is nothing to equal it."
Zam-Buk is especially suitable for a child's tender skin, owing to its purity of composition. It contains absolutely none of the coarse drugs found in ordinary mineral preparations.
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Those who have not ordered their Baskets to so now, as we have baskets in stock in Stock in Our Ware houses at Grimsby, Winona and Jordan.

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Phone 340

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Checks excessive perspiration from armpits, feet, hands, forehead, etc.

RESTORES THE SKIN GLANDS TO A HEALTHY CONDITION preventing offensive odors.

A couple of applications a week is sufficient.

50c PER BOTTLE

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Physical Phenomena and the War

This volume, by a well known writer on psychic matters, discusses the psychology of the soldier in action, the psychology of German "frightfulness," and various phenomena of death which have been noted during this war. He gives evidence of survival after death; recounts of cases of "apparent protection" as the result of prayer; tells of apparent apparitions and premonitions which have actually occurred to soldiers—or their relatives and friends at their death. Here is a simple and interesting presentation of matters that are challenging the interest of everyone today.

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Car shipment of ladders, consisting of step, three-legged, fruit picking, straight and roped extension, lowest prices.

Four only steel and cast ranges, special two weeks price.

LEE Hardware

Phone 108 r 4.
Stoney Creek, Ont.

The Lincoln Farmers' Picnic is being held at Vineland, to-day—A full report next week.

THIS IS T & B WEEK

MORE HUN BRUTALITY

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT ON CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.

Men Who Had Been Captured by the Germans Were Used Behind the Lines in France, and They Were Starved, Frozen and Whipped Until Death Ended Their Sufferings—Treated Worse Than the Horses.

By those laws of war agreed upon at The Hague in 1907, which seem now so far away, belligerents are forbidden to employ prisoners of war upon war operations. Other regulations are that prisoners must be humanely treated and not overworked, that their personal belongings not of military use remain their own, that their captors are charged with their maintenance, and that in default of peace agreements between the belligerents they are to be rationed, quartered, and clothed on the same footing as the troops of the Government whose captives they are. Not only did Germany agree to all these things, but in the German War Book the military authorities laid down strict laws to that effect.

The British Government Committee on the Treatment by the Enemy of British Prisoners of War has just issued a report upon the German treatment of British prisoners of war behind the firing lines in France and Belgium. The report is the latest of a series, each dealing with some specific phase of the war prisoner problem. It throws light upon a condition of real frightfulness—the employment of half-starved, half-clothed men on military operations against their own country, within range of their own army's guns, and the keeping of these men dirty, verminous, sick, shut off from any communication with their own people, from whom they received no letters or parcels. These men were not subject to neutral inspection.

In January, 1917, the German Government informed the British Government that British prisoners would be kept at work close behind the German lines, in reprisal for alleged similar treatment of Germans by Great Britain. No such treatment, the report states, existed; but even if it had, evidence showed that Germany had had British prisoners at work within range of British guns behind the lines as early as August, 1916. In reply to the German note, Mr. Balfour stated that the British were under strict orders to employ no prisoners in handling munitions or within range of the enemy's guns. But in April, 1917, an agreement was concluded between the British and German Governments that prisoners of war should not on either side be employed within thirty kilometers of the firing line. The report contains evidence up to the end of 1917, which shows that Germany disregarded this agreement; it may be a dead letter still.

Part of the evidence is from reports of prisoners and of men who had seen and talked with them, part of it from German documents. On April 15, 1917, the following notice, "Concerning Prisoners of War," was handed to a British non-commissioned officer to be read out to his fellow-prisoners at Lille: "To the German request to withdraw the German prisoners of war to a distance of not less than thirty kilometers from the front line the British Government has not replied, therefore it has been decided that all prisoners of war who are captured in future will be kept as prisoners of war."

"Very short of food, bad lighting, bad lodgings, no beds, hard work beside the German guns, under heavy shellfire. No pay, no soap for washing or shaving, no towels or boots, etc."

The notice goes on to state that the prisoners must let their relatives know how badly they are treated. As the official British report comments: "These documents definitely commit the German Command to at least a threatened course of conduct for which the committee would have been slow to fix them with conscious responsibility. As will presently appear, this document certainly did not err on the side of overstatement."

The treatment of prisoners here mentioned had, however, begun many months before. Furthermore, the German Command does not officially acknowledge the existence of prisoners in occupied territory, and not only are they not visited by neutral inspectors, but their whereabouts may not be disclosed. For months before the command to "write home" quoted above, prisoners of war had been kept in secret behind the firing line, with none of the safeguards of ordinary prison camps—had as some of these might be. Following are quotations from the report:

"The treatment in question commenced to be systematic not later than August, 1916. The prisoners of war, it seems, kept in large numbers at certain places in the west—Cambrai and Lille are frequently referred to in the evidence—but in smaller numbers they were placed all along the line. Their normal work was making roads, repairing railways, constructing light railways, digging trenches, erecting wire entanglements, making gunpits, loading ammunition, filling munition wagons, carrying trench mortars, and doing general fatigue work, which under pain of death the non-commissioned officers were compelled to supervise."

"This work was not only forbidden by the laws of war, but it was also excessively hard. In many cases it lasted from eight to nine hours a day, with long walks to and from sometimes of ten kilometers in each direction, and for long periods was carried on within range of the shellfire of the allied armies. One witness was for nine months kept at work within the range of British

guns, others for shorter periods. Many were killed by these guns; more were wounded; deaths from starvation and overwork were constant. The men were half starved. One of them at Cambrai says:

"If it had not been for the French civilians giving us food as we went along the roads to and from work we should most certainly have starved. If the sentries saw us make a movement out of the ranks to get food they would immediately make a jab at us with their rifles; but conditions here were not so bad as at Moret, where if a man stepped out of the ranks he was immediately shot. I heard about this from men who had themselves been working at Moret and had with their own eyes seen comrades shot for moving from the ranks."

"The German sergeant in charge at Moret," says one prisoner, "was very harsh. Twice I saw him (this prisoner was there for a month only) using a dog whip, and heard of his doing so on another occasion. He used it mostly on men who were slow in getting out to work owing to weakness."

To add to their miseries, the accommodation provided for these prisoners was in many cases pathetically inadequate. The witnesses recur to this again and again. One sleeping place, for instance, was a large party was a barn with no roof. The rain poured in upon them. They had to sleep in their wet clothes and work in the same clothes. They had no change of any kind. And yet some of these prisoners, if they survived so long, were kept behind the enemy lines for over a year. One of them thus describes their quarters at Cambrai:

"We slept about twelve in a room in our uniforms without either blankets or blankets. There was no fire, and it was very cold. We lay on horse straw, which was full of vermin. We could only wash in a bucket of cold water without either soap or towels."

"Another adds: 'The Germans did not supply us with any clothing, and as we had to work in all weathers, conditions were very hard. It was terribly cold, also. We asked for clothing, but never got any.'"

On Feb. 15, 1917, there arrived at Minden Hospital sixteen men who had been working behind the Western front, attached to Camp E. K. 5. The thermometer registered 10 degrees, Fahrenheit, below zero. They had walked seven kilometers from the station. Their clothing consisted of tunics, trousers, and thin shirt, boots and socks, and an old hat—no coat and no underclothes. They had been two days and two nights in the cold train with very little to eat. Two of these men died later of consumption in Minden. They had all been captured in November, and their relatives did not know even that they were alive. These men report, too, that they are brutally treated; human life is not worth so much as barefacedness. They are worked until they either die or so completely collapse that they are useless. They said it was nothing to wake up in the morning and find the man standing beside you dead. I got the names of several who had died and wrote to their people to inform them."

Holland's Sugar Surplus.

Recent reports of a probable surplus of sugar in Holland are now dispelled by official statements that not only will the 1917 production be ample for domestic needs but will leave a surplus for export.

The reports about scarcity, with the American consul at Amsterdam, were due to the fact that sugar was being fed to cattle owing to a lack of fodder; but it is now authoritatively announced that a considerable part of the 1917 crop may be fed to cattle, still leaving an abundance for the production of sufficient sugar. This is in spite of the fact that the sugar-beet area in Holland was 20 per cent. less in 1917 than in average recent preceding years, the excellent crop offsetting that shortage.

The annual production of beet sugar in Holland in recent years was between 230,000 and 300,000 tons, of which about one-half sufficed for local requirements. The 1917 production is not yet stated, but apparently it was fairly normal.

The Government controls the sugar supply and has fixed a price which brings sugar to the consumer for 12 to 15 American cents a pound, according to kind. This is only about three cents above war prices. Half the retail price of sugar in Holland consists of the excise tax. However, it is stated that the Government loses about a cent a pound on the price it has fixed; that is to say, sugar cannot now be produced and marketed at the Government price with any profit, and therefore the Government pays the dealers a fair compensation. This it also does in respect to various other articles of which it has fixed the maximum price.

Guess May Erupt Jap Iron Industry.

Opening of Northern Korea by the completion of the Seishin Kaimi Railway promises to relieve Japan from further anxiety regarding lack of iron ore, coal and lumber. The recently discovered iron mine in Moun appears to have a vein three miles long over a wide area, with an estimated output of 100,000 tons. Most of the territory is already owned by the Mitsubishi company.

His Credentials.

Mother—I don't like the looks of that little boy you were playing with on the street to-day. You mustn't play with one like that, you know.
Son—Oh, but he's not a bad little boy, mamma. He's a good little boy. He's been to the reformatory school twice and they've let him out each time on account of good behavior.

Sponges.

Sponges very often give shelter to small submarine animals and shellfish, but the living sponge is fatal to oysters. It attaches itself to their shells and gradually bores its way inside until it kills the oyster.

Hoshal & Burgoyne

Phone 5

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OLEO-MARGARINE

H. A. Brand.....35c

CANNED MILK

Eagle Milk.....35c

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Carnation.....2 cans for 15c

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XXX Blended Cider.....45c gallon

XXX White Spirit Vinegar 45c gal.

CLEANSERS

Old Dutch.....10c

Ready Ammonia (large packets).....2 for 25c

Comfort Lye.....2 for 25c

Lux.....12c

TEA

Try our Japan Tea at.....55c lb.

(Special Value.)

High grade Black Ceylon.....65c

H. & B. Special Ceylon.....75c

Light of Asia (the only Tea).....85c

POTTED MEATS

Canned Beef Tongue and Veal.....10c and 15c

Dried Beef.....35c tin

Boneless Chicken.....40c tin

SARDINES

Brunswick Brand.....8c tin

Jutland Sardines.....2 tins for 25c

Saga Brand (Norwegian).....30c

Bradland (Norwegian).....25c

Crossed Fish.....30c

BUTTER

We sell Smithville Creamery butter (Always fresh).....50c lb.

JELLY POWDERS

These should now be a 2 for 25c line. Our price.....10c

WASH BOARDS

Did you get one of those washboards, at.....35c

(A Wholesaler wanted 35c for this line).

BROOMS

We still have some left, at.....60c

(They are good value)

Specials for Friday and Saturday

TOILET PAPER

.....5 rolls for 25c

CANNED PEAS

Aylmer Standard.....15c can

VEGETABLE SOUP

(Dominion Canners).....10c can

MOLLASSES in TINS

New Orleans molasses (large sized tin).....2 tins for 25c

JAR RUBBERS

(Red or White).....3 packets for 25c

CASTILE SOAP

(A good toilet soap) 6 cakes for 25c.

SHREDDED WHEAT

.....2 packets for 25c

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

.....2 packets for 25c

SALMON

Cute Band (large cans).....20c can

Large cans Red Sockeye Salmon

(Holly or Monarch).....40c

(This is worth 40c wholesale)

COMFORT SOAP

This is worth \$7.25 box wholesale, so you can figure it out at a bargain at.....4 cakes for 25c

(Not more than 16 cakes to a customer).

FRUIT EXTRACTS

.....3 for 25c

Phone No. 5 if you want to get the prices of anything or any quantity

ORDERS for \$2.00 delivered C. O. D.

Highest Prices Paid For Produce

Many Thousand Farm Laborers Wanted for Harvesting in Western Canada

"Going Trip West"—\$12 to WINNIPEG.

"Return Trip East"—\$18 from WINNIPEG.

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| August 20, and August 28. | From stations in Ontario West of Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Hamilton-Peterborough Line. |
| August 22, and August 29. | From stations Kingston to Newburg Junction, inclusive. From stations on Toronto-Niagara Street line. From stations on South St. Marie branch. From stations on Main Line, Newburg to Frank, inclusive. From stations Brantford Junction to Port Huron and Sarnia-Sarnia Junction. |
| August 23, and August 30. | From stations in Ontario West and South of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From stations on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Tillamook, Walkerton, Elora, Elora, Godfrey, St. Mary's, Port Huron and St. Thomas branches. From stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive. |

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Ignore if you will, the idea of painting for beauty's sake; you cannot ignore the value of paint as preservation for your home. You must consider true paint quality in order to have true painting economy—true protection is only obtainable from the best of paints.

B-H "ENGLISH" 70% Pure White Lead (Standard's Genuine B.H.) 30% Pure White Zinc 100% Pure Paint

If it cost twice what it does, you'll still be the economical painter for your home. In short, covering economy is its remarkable feature. A gallon of it goes so far that you'll have long left it and not do more with it. Paint with it this season and your home is protected for years.

We carry and recommend the following B-H products:

- For Interior Finishing: B-H "English" The Perfect Home.
- For Porch Floors, Ceilings and parts exposed to the weather: B-H "Porch Floor Paint".
- Plaster Ceilings and Walls: B-H "Plaster".
- For horse and cowsheds: "Imperial" B-H Paint.

THEAL BROTHERS, GRIMSBY ONT.

.....

Mid-Summer Clearing Sale

Fall Stocks are coming in. Summer Goods must go. A few Prices will give an idea of what we are doing in every Department.

Wash Goods

White Jap Crepe and Crinkle cloth, regular 35c per yard. Sale price.....27c
Bedford Cord, Copen and tan shades, regular 50c. Sale price.....39c
Ratine, mixed colors, regular \$1.25 Sale price.....89c
Foulard and plaid silks, beautiful designs and colorings, regular \$1.25. Sale Price.....95c
Voiles and other summer materials, ranging from 35c to 50c per yard. Sale price to clear 25c

Millinery

The balance of our spring stock is being cleared at half price. Extra quality panamas, trimmed, for quick sale at.....92.95
Sport hats a few left to be sold out at.....95c

Corsets

This will be your last chance to get reliable corsets at.....50c and 75c
Lines for fall will run from.....\$1.00 up
During this sale only, lines 229, 254 and 263 will be sold at the old price, viz.....\$1.00

Whitewear and Underwear

Ladies' sleeveless summer vests.....19c
Corset covers, lace trimmed.....25c and 35c
Underskirts, very special.....75c to \$1.29
Night gowns, easily worth \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sale Price.....\$1.00



Ready-to-Wear Goods

White voile blouses, good variety at.....\$1.25
Childrens wash dresses.....35c up
House dresses.....\$1.00 to \$2.00
Silk skirts, only a few left. Regular \$12.00 and \$17.50. Sale price.....\$9.95 and \$12.75
Black and navy serge skirts \$5.00 and \$5.99 values.....\$2.95
All wool Tricotone skirts, regular \$12.00 Sale price.....\$11.95
Cape kimono, regular \$3.75 and \$2.50. To clear at.....\$2.95 and \$1.95

Miscellaneous

11 1/4 Lanellette bl. skirts. Overbought, the surplus stock will be sold at \$2.95. Regular price \$3.50. Act quickly.
Congoletum squares, bought before the last raise and will be sold at former prices. Sizes 7ft. 6in. x 9ft., 9ft. x 9ft., 9ft. x 10ft. 6in., 9ft. x 12ft. Prices.....\$10.00, \$12.00 \$15.00 and \$16.50
White parasols, regular \$2.50. Sale price.....\$1.95
Children's blk & ribbed hose "Leader".....25c and 35c

Shoes

Men's Oxfords, high class goods worth \$5.00 and up. Clearing at.....\$2.95
Ladies' slippers, odd lines worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Clearing at.....\$1.95
Ladies' white canvas outing shoes, high cut, "Pastime." Regular \$2.50. Sale price.....\$1.95
Ladies' white canvas, high cut shoes, leather or fibre soles, regular \$3.50 Sale price \$2.75
Ladies' white canvas pumps, Mary Jane or two strap, regular \$2.50. Sale price.....\$1.75
Children's Mary Jane slippers \$1.25 to \$1.75
Childrens and Misses' dongola and patent slippers and Oxfords, regular prices \$2.00 to \$3.00. Clearing at.....\$1.50

BUY NOW

BROOMS

The old reliable No. 3, four string parlor broom. They can't be equalled anywhere for the money, nor could they be purchased wholesale at the present time for the price we are asking for them. Only two to a customer.

59 Cents

Men's Wear

Natural and striped silk shirts, regular \$4.50 and \$5.00. Sale price.....\$3.95
Light weight union sox, worth easily 35c. Special price.....25c
President E. Z. Tiger and other suspenders. Same old price.....50c
Special lines of suspenders.....25c and 50c
Odd lines of linen collars.....2 for 25c
White duck pants.....\$1.25 and \$1.50
Balbriggan shirts and drawers.....25c, 50c, 75c
Black bib overalls, regular \$1.75. Sale price.....\$1.49

Straw Hats

Broken lines of straw hats, fine goods, worth from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Choice of that of.....95c
Lot No. 2, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 values. Clearing at.....39c
Regular lines of everyday hats at, 15c, 20c 25c and 50c.

Clothing

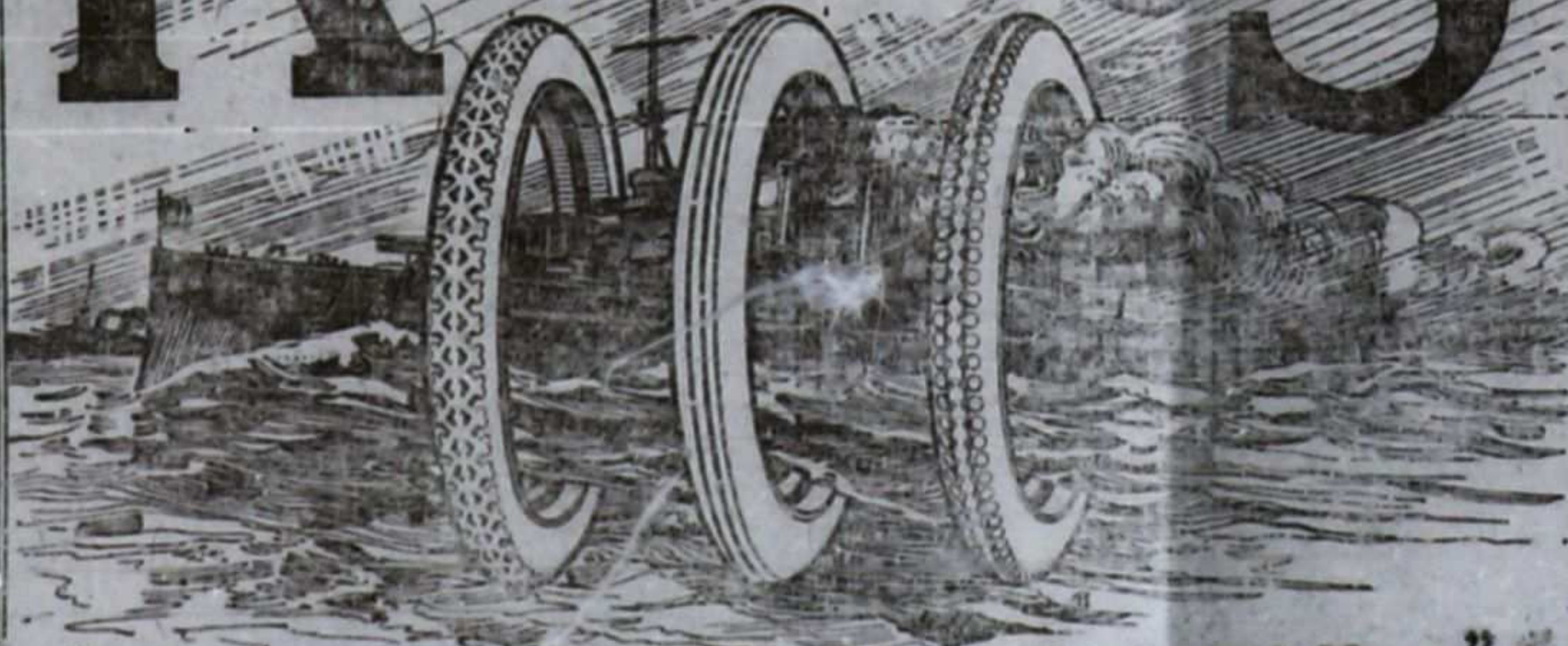
Bachelor suits in black and blue serge, no advance over the spring prices.....\$29.00
Worsted suits in grey, brown and other colorings. High class goods at pre-war prices.....\$29.00
Odd pants.....\$2.50 to \$3.50
Boys' suits all at last Spring prices.
Boys' Tommy Atkins suits regular \$4.99. Sale price.....\$2.99
Hobberlin suits, made-to-measure at lowest possible prices.

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99% PERFECT TIRES

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\$50 \$100 \$500 \$1,000 \$5,000
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502 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. Winona, Phone 42 ring 2
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